

The comparatively short proboscis is uncharacteristic of *Rachionotomyia*, as well as the absence of the usual brilliant coloration. Prothoracic lobes with irregularly distributed setae; two proepimeral setae; two fine spiracular setae; sternopleura bare and darkly colored except its posterior third, which has dense scales and setae, but no setae above this area; two prealar setae.

Perhaps allied to the Australian *Rachisoura sylvestris* Theobald; but the wing-scales are all hair-like, not rather broad as in Theobald's figure of *sylvestris*.

A NOTE ON THE SYNONYMY OF A BIRCH LEAF MINER.

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Within the last few years a species of sawfly has been attracting considerable attention by the mining of leaves of birches in parts of Maine and of Canada. The species responsible for the damage belongs to a genus not native to the American continent, although adults of it were described in 1909 by Dr. MacGillivray as a new genus and species, *Phlebatrophia mathesoni*. An examination of the series of American specimens of the birch leaf miner in the collection of the National Museum and a comparison with European material and literature convince me that the species described by MacGillivray is, as he suggests, the same as the European form, *Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén). The Museum collection contains adults of this leaf miner from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia (paratypes), and from Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Bar Harbor, Maine. These specimens vary some in color and some of them differ in minor details of color and venation from the paratypes of MacGillivray's species. The variation in color is not greater than that recorded for *nemorata* by such writers as Cameron, Morice and Enslin, and the variation in venation is of a type which would be expected in species of the genus *Phyllotoma*.

In describing the species, Dr. MacGillivray placed it in a new genus, *Phlebatrophia*, which he differentiated from *Phyllotoma* Fallén largely because the base of the radial sector was atrophied. While this character exists in his specimens and is more or less distinct in all of the other specimens before me, I do not believe it is of generic importance. An examination of other species of the genus *Phyllotoma* from Europe indicates that they could not be satisfactorily separated into two genera by means of this character alone. There are a few structural differences between the genotype of *Phlebatrophia* and *vagens* (Fallén), the genotype of *Phyllotoma*, but these differences are not, in my opinion, of sufficient import-

ance to justify recognition of two genera. I believe that *Phlebotrophia* MacGillivray should be considered a direct synonym of *Phyllotoma* Fallén.

Omitting the numerous references to the European literature and the synonymy as it has been determined in Europe and published by Enslin and others, the following references apply to the American form:

***Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén).**

Hylotoma nemorata FALLÉN, Svensk. Vet-Akad. Handl., vol. 29, 1808, p. 47, n. 23.

Phyllotoma nemoralis FALLÉN, Monogr. Tenthred. Suec., 1829, p. 35, n. 18.

Phyllotoma nemorata (FALLÉN) Enslin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., 1914, Beiheft, pp. 257-258.

Phlebotrophia mathesoni MACGILLIVRAY, Can. Ent., vol. 41, 1909, p. 345.

Cameron, Enslin, and others have commented that the male of this species is not known. All of the American specimens before me are females.

AMERICAN PSYCHODIDAE (DIPTERA) III.¹

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

***Pericoma signata* (Banks).**

Psychoda signata Banks, Can. Ent., xxxiii, 274, 1901.

Pericoma megantica Curran, Can. Ent., lvi, 217, 1924.

Specimens before me from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., do not agree well with Banks's description, although determined under this name. It is possible that his specimens were in indifferent condition, as is too often the case with captured Psychodidae. I have also a specimen of *megantica*, determined by Dr. Curran. The species is in general similar to *Pericoma americana* Kinkaid (= *interrupta* Banks = *satellitica* Dyar) and was found by me in the same location, although on a different date. It is easily distinguished in good specimens by the two raised black tufts on the disk of the wing, the row of whitish patches between the veins along the outer margin, and the three last black joints of the tarsi. Adults were found flying on a large moist rock in dense woods.

The antennae of the two sexes are much alike (Figs. 1 and 2), 17-jointed, the last joint forming a thick "spike," the second or spherical joint larger in the male than in the female. The upper pair of claspers of the male hypopygium terminate in four, five or even six appendages (Fig. 3); the aedoeagus stem is slender, widening into a sheath-like tip (Fig. 4).

Localities before me are: Niagara Glen, Ontario, June 1,

¹Dr. Dyar died January 21, 1929.